Alexandria Daily Adver

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1807.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of *Dry Goods, Graceries, &c.*
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are establlished, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Will be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
THE MOUNT-AIR-HOUSE,
Which is large and convenient—
AND ALL THE LAND ADJOINING:
Supposed to be upwards of 600 acres.—There is also a Kitchen with 4 or 5 rooms,—two of them with fire places and other out-houses. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.—It is near the stage road, about half way between Alexandria and Colchester.—The situation is remarkably healthy and the water good.

Sarah M'Carty,
John W. Bronaugh.
Executors.

Cedar-Grove, Dec. 8—17 d

FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

Three bales of assorted 7-4 superfine Broad-Cloths, from 15 to 18s sterling cost.

Three bales of Ladies Habit Cloth, at 11s to 14s sterling.

Two bales of assorted plain and knapt Coatings, from 5s 9d to 12s sterling.

The above goods are of the latest importation, and purchased on advantageous terms, and will be sold at a very low advance for approved endorsed notes.

December 1. dtf

A. C. Cazenove,

King-street, opposite Mr. Mott's tavern, has just received and for sale,

A handsome selection of FANCY MUSLINS.

Black and colored Italian and India lutestrings.

Ladies' and gentlemens' white, black, and colored silk hose

Silk, kid, extra long and habit gloves

Lace gloves and sleeves

Brown, black, and scarlet silk velvets,

Fine split straw Jipsey hats

White and black crapes

Fawn colored cassimores and beaverets

Milled gloves, hose and caps

Men, women, and childrens lists and milled socks

A few bales German osnaburgs and burlaps

2 cases Irish linens

1 do. Nuns' threads

Real Martinique and other French cordials, in cases.

A few Prints of the Apotheosis of *General Washington*, in elegant Gilt Frames.

December 15. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A *NEGRO SERVANT*, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

November 10. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25. d

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to

James Patton.

October 20. d

13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Liquorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be added to FRIDAY's SALES,

A handsome collection of Silk Modes, Pelings, Persians, Ribands, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, English and French Silk Gloves, real Satin Crape, &c. &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

Jan. 5.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool stoved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.
On very moderate terms.

Wm. Hodgson.

Jan. 8. d.

Fresh Raisins.

Landing and for sale by the subscriber,
100 casks Malaga best Sun Raisins.

JOHN G. LADD.

Dec 27 d

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
4 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,
80 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a supe-
4 quarter casks do. do. } rior qu'ty
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

Just Received

And for Sale by the Subscriber,
10 hhds. retailing Molasses
12 tierces of good Rice
100 bbls. kiln-dried Corn Meal
3 hhds. old Antigua Rum
5 hhds. Green Coffee
20 casks of Lime, and
6000 bushels of Salt.

M. MILLER.

December 2. d

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to leave this country early next spring for Europe, requests all those indebted to her to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given—and all such as have claims against her to exhibit them for payment.

She proposes letting on moderate terms,
That commodious HOUSE occupied by the late John Dunlap as a dwelling house, of which immediate possession may be had.

ELIZA DUNLAP.

Dec. 26. d

Grain and Yeast may now be

had—and in a few days *ALE* and *BEER*, at the brewhouse of

THOMAS CRUSE.

December 29. d

40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,
AND
40 boxes dipt Candles,
For Sale by
M. MILLER.

December 12.

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *William Dangerfield Ross*, late of the county aforesaid deceased: ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

Charles M'Knight,
John Stewart, } *Adm'rs.*

December 17—18: 3taw4w

PUBLIC SALE.

On THURSDAY, 15th, will be sold on the premises,

AN annual Ground Rent of *Ninety-nine Dollars*, well secured; having a two story HOUSE, &c. on the premises; situated on Union, between Prince and Duke-streets. Terms, &c. will be made known at the place of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

January 6. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to retire from business in this place, the partnership of *Douglass & Mandeville* is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust and settle all the accounts of the partnership. It is earnestly requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same with him immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville.

January 3. dtf

Joseph H. Mandeville

Intends to carry on the *FLOUR* and *GROCERY BUSINESS* in the same manner & on the same terms as heretofore done by D. and M. and solicits a continuance of favors from his friends.

January 3. dtf

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE,

KING-STREET,
At his Grocery & Flour Store,
HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities
Moore'a Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Havanna HONEY
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin } TEAS, Of a good quality.
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE
Spanish SEGARS in boxes
RAISINS in kegs and boxes
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good
Low priced West-India RUM
New-England do.
French and Peach BRANDY
Holland GIN
Rye WHISKEY
Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles
Manufactured TOBACCO
Mould and dip'd CANDLES
Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks or by the bushel
American GUNPOWDER
Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bottles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pepper, &c.
100 tons Plaister Paris.
20 bls. whole or gross HERRINGS
100 bls. cut do.
20 bls. SHAD
Clover Seed,
Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.

—*ALSO*—

FLOUR constantly kept and selected for family use.

January 3 d

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

The Cargo of the schooner Thomas Jefferson, Capt. Hall, from Boston, consisting of 500 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt,

For sale by
Lawrason and Fowle.

Who have also landing from said schooner,
100 boxes mould candles
5 chests young hyson tea
4 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
20 boxes chocolate
5 hogsheads N. E. rum
30 kegs fresh raisins.

IN STORE,
25 chests young hyson } TEAS
15 do. imperial } *first quality.*
15 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
6 do. Plains
7 do. Kendall cottons
50 rolls heavy Ravens duck
2 cases hats
1000 pair coarse and fine shoes
15 hogsheads } *Muscovado Sugars.*
10 barrels }
150 barrels N. E. rum
4 hogsheads Grenada do.
2 pipes Rebus wine
200 kegs, and 20 kids salmon
Half barrels and kids of beef
200 boxes soap
50 boxes chocolate
30 do. cod-fish.

December 27.

same more or less, and running thence northwardly with Alfred-street and binding therewith 40 feet, thence westwardly with a line parallel to Oronoke and Princess streets 123 feet 5 inches, then southwardly with a line parallel to Alfred street 40 feet, thence with a straight line to the beginning—it being that house and lot formerly occupied by Partinia Dade and her daughter, deceased.

Andrew Scholfield, *Trustee.*

Jan. 5 dts.

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,
From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.

January 5. d6m

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 2.

(Concluded.)

Mr. Dana said he would explain to the house the reasons which had induced him to submit the resolution in its present form. In the observations he had offered, he had avoided all allusion to the past questions which had been agitated in this country. He did not wish to present the proposition in its outset, in such a form as might give offence to any part of the house; but in such form that the house might, after a deliberate investigation of the subject, express their opinion upon it. He had supposed it would be clearly in order, in the committee of the whole, to move an amendment, declaratory of principle, instead of referring the enquiry to a select committee, in case that mode should be deemed most eligible.

Mr. G. W. Campbell did not wish it to be understood that he had any objection to the question coming before the house. On the contrary, if doubts existed of the right of the citizen in any state, who was accused, to give the truth in evidence, he hoped the question would be settled by the house. He entertained a different opinion on this subject from that which had been expressed. In a number of states, the laws gave the individual the right of giving the truth in evidence. He had always considered the state laws on this subject binding to the federal courts. This question never influenced the proceedings of the courts with which he was best acquainted; and if it had affected their proceedings in other states, it was high time to settle the question. The remarks which he had made did not appear to be understood by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He did not consider the select committee, to whom it was proposed to refer this resolution, as intended to decide the principle, but to determine whether it was proper for the house to discuss it. He was clearly of opinion that the resolution should not be referred to a committee of the whole. It would not be there in order to settle the principle, but merely to determine whether it should be referred to a select committee. What then would be the effect of this course? After the report of the select committee, the committee of the whole must then discuss the principle. It would therefore, contrary to the usual course, be twice discussed instead of once.

Mr. Smilie wished the gentleman from Connecticut would present a specific proposition on the subject, which would enable the house to decide on the principle, and afterwards refer it to a select committee. This was a round-about way of doing business. The only object of the committee of the whole would be to enquire whether it would be proper to appoint a committee to enquire; whereas if a specific resolution was offered, the principle involved in it might be decided in a committee of the whole. He trusted there was no difference of opinion on the subject in the house.

Mr. Ely did not pretend to be well acquainted with the usual mode of proceeding in the house; but if he understood the object of the motion made by the gentleman from Connecticut, it was to give the committee appointed such a commission as the house, instead of the mover, might wish. If the house considered the motion as not exactly right, it would be in their power to give such commission as should be most consentaneous to their ideas. He thought this the most correct course. A gentleman draws up a resolution, which, perhaps, only in part suggests the opinions of the majority; the house then lay it before a committee of the whole to modify it according to their ideas. Mr. Ely tho't the whole subject would be before a committee of the whole, and that it would be in the power of gentlemen to modify it as they pleased.

Mr. Eppes said if he understood the object of the resolution, it presented two subjects for consideration; the first of which was, whether the common law of England was the law of the land; and the second, whether in cases of prosecution the accused may give the truth in evidence. He thought the gentleman from Connecticut might get at his object better by two specific resolutions, than by the one he had proposed; he had drawn such resolutions, and would read them by way of argument.

Mr. Eppes here read the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the common law of England is not a part of the law of the U. S. except so far as it has been adopted by the laws of the U. S. or of the individual states—and that the prosecution of a person at common law for libel is a violation of the freedom of the press, and contrary to the constitution of the U. S.

2. *Resolved*, That in all prosecutions whether criminal or otherwise, it is the natural right of a citizen to give in evidence the truth.

Mr. Dana said that in preparing the resolution which he had offered, he had endeavored to present in the most unexceptionable form; under the impression that when the subject was before a committee of the whole, it might be modified agreeably to the wishes of the majority; and where the resolutions offered by the gentleman from Virginia might be moved as an amendment to the resolution which he had submitted. Should he agree to substitute these resolutions in lieu of his own, he might be considered as agreeing with the gentleman in every word they contained: whereas it could not be expected that he could be ready hastily to pledge himself on any specific resolution until he had maturely considered it. The gentleman from Virginia had doubtless fully considered them, and was prepared to give his vote. Without however pronouncing on the principles contained in them, he tho't that at least there was some inaccuracy in the language.

Mr. Eppes did not suppose that resolutions hastily drawn possessed all the professional accuracy which might be given to them; and very possibly they did not possess all the precision which would have characterised them if drawn by the pen of the gentleman from Connecticut. But the objection of the gentleman otherwise was not well founded. If the resolutions he had suggested were to be submitted immediately to the decision of the house, there might be some solid objection; but when it was known that the object was to refer them for discussion, they amounted to no more than an expression of the sentiments of the mover on the subject. Mr. Eppes said he religiously believed that the common law of England was never a part of the law of the land, and that when a man was prosecuted, he had a right to give the truth in evidence. If the gentleman persisted in refusing to modify his resolution, he would move a postponement for the purpose of introducing his own.

Mr. Speaker said a motion to postpone had no preference over a motion to commit.

Mr. Alexander said that the resolution under consideration, if not the most technically accurate, appeared to him the most proper for the adoption of the house. It contained two propositions, first, whether it is expedient to enquire, whether the prosecuting officers of the U. S. have a right to institute prosecutions for defamatory langnage; and secondly, if so, whether in such prosecutions truth can be given in evidence. It had been objected to, because it submitted it to the committee of the whole to decide, whether it were expedient to appoint a select committee to enquire. The gentleman from Tennessee was of opinion that it would not be competent to a committee of the whole to discuss the principles of the resolution; but that they would be exclusively confined to a consideration of the expediency of appointing a select committee to make the enquiry. Mr. Alexander said this was not his opinion. Before the committee of the whole, the whole subject would present itself. He added that he would substitute a phraseology that would not contain the obnoxious term *select committee*, to wit, to make the resolution read—whether it is not expedient to enquire, &c. omitting altogether the term select committee. Would not this, however, be presenting the subject in the same point of view? And if the committee of the whole decided that it was proper to make the enquiry, the next step would be to appoint a select committee.

Mr. Alexander said he thought the question of high importance, and the course proposed very proper. It was best to present the subject under a general view, and not in the specific form suggested by the gentleman from Virginia. He should therefore vote for the reference.—He declared himself of opinion that the accused had a right to give the truth in evidence; but said he had not yet made up his mind, whether such prosecutions could be carried on by officers of the U. S.

The reference to a committe of the whole was then agreed to—Ayes 57—Noes 41—and the resolution made the order for Thursday next.

Mr. J. Clay from the committee appointed on the petition of sundry patentees and Oliver Evans, presented a bill for the encouragement of learning, and the promotion of the useful arts, which was referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Alexander, resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire if any, and if any, what other provisions ought to be made by law, prescribing the manner in which the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of one state shall be proved and given in evidence in another state, and the effect thereof, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Referred to Messrs. Alexander, Bidwell, Fisk, Elmer, Eppes, Thompson, N. H. Sandford, R. Nelson, Lewis and Findley.

On motion of Mr. R. Nelson, the message of the president of the U. S. of the 15th December, with a report of the surveyor of the public buildings of the city of Washington, was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Dawson observed that in the year 1803, a resolution had been passed by the house, which was the basis of a law for the extension of the external commerce of the U. S. for which purpose a small appropriation had been made. The law had been discussed with closed doors; after the passage of which the injunction of secrecy had been removed. Soon afterwards, an expedition had been undertaken by captain Lewis, captain Clarke and others, which, they had been advised, had been attended with all the success expected. These gentlemen have traced the Missouri to its source; and have passed along the Columbia to the Pacific ocean, exploring the course of various streams and making themselves acquainted with the adjacent country and its inhabitants. In doing this they have traversed an immense country, and have encountered and overcome great difficulties and perils. Mr. D. said they had fortunately returned, and in his opinion, deserved not only the thanks of their country, but likewise the gratitude of posterity. Mr. D. said he had been induced from these considerations to request the attention of the house to the subject, in the propriety of which he was confirmed by the original communication of the president, which held out the idea, that the estimate submitted to the house, the sum then appropriated was but a part of what might eventually be necessary.

Mr. Dawson concluded by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire what compensation ought to be made to Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their brave companions, for their late services in exploring the western waters, and report by bill or otherwise.

This resolution was immediately agreed to without a division, and Messrs. Alston, Barker, Blake, J. Whitehill and Morrow (Virginia) named the committee.

On motion of Mr. T. W. Thompson the committee on post offices was instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing sundry new post roads in New Hampshire.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Basset in the chair, on the report of the committee of ways and means, on the petition of Anthony Benezet and others, which report was favorable to the prayer of the petitioners. A debate of considerable length arose, in which Messrs. J. Clay, Findley, J. Randolph, R. Nelson, Sloan, Southard and Alexander, advocated—and Messieurs Holland, Bidwell, Macon, Jackson and Alston, opposed the report; when the question was taken and the report agreed to.

The committee rose, and the house immediately considered their report, and agreed to it, ayes 51, noes 49, when the committee of ways and means was instructed to bring in a bill.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8.

COMMUNICATION.

POTOMAC BRIDGE.

THERE is nothing new under the sun, saith the son of David. But alas! had Solomon lived in our day, he would have been induced to change this apophthegm. Many things do now occur which are not only novel and unprecedented, but in direct hostility to reason and common sense. Amongst these may fairly be ranked the instructions of the legislature of Maryland to their senators in congress, upon the subject of erecting a bridge over the river Potomac. This procedure, if destitute of every thing else, is certainly recommended by the charm of novelty.

The *binding force* of instructions from constituents to their representatives, in *any case*, has been considered doubtful. It is a point extremely unsettled in political science. Some men, eminent in that science, have conceived them obligatory. Others, and among them Edmund Burke, one of the most splendid luminaries of the world, the *colossus* of literature, who may truly be said to have "winged his eagle flight against the blaze of every science, with an eye that never winks, and a wing that never tires," do absolutely deny that they possess any such obligatory force; and this denial is perhaps founded upon sound principles of political philosophy.

If government were a mere matter of will on any side, the will of the constituent, without question, ought to be superior: but government and legislation are matters of reason and judgment, and not of inclination; and what sort of reason is that in which the determination precedes the discussion; in which one set of men deliberate and another decide; and where those who form the conclusion are perhaps three hundred miles distant from those who hear the arguments.

To deliver an opinion is the right of all men; that of constituents is a weighty and respectable opinion, which a representative ought always to rejoice to hear, and

which he ought always most seriously to consider: but *authoritative* instructions—*mandates* issued, which the member is bound blindly and implicitly to obey, to vote, and to argue for, though contrary to the clearest conviction of his own judgment and conscience; these are things utterly unknown to the laws of this land, and which arise from a fundamental mistake of the whole order and tenor of our constitution.

Congress is not composed of ambassadors from different and hostile interests, which interest each must maintain, as an agent and advocate, against other agents and advocates; but congress is a *deliberative* assembly of *one* nation, with *one* interest, that of the whole; where not local purposes, not local prejudices, ought to guide, but the general good, resulting from the general reason of the whole.

Members indeed are chosen by the different states, and often by particular districts of such states; but when they are thus chosen they are not members of a particular state, or of a particular district in any one state, but they are members of the *congress of the United States of America.* If the local constituent shall have an interest, or should form a hasty opinion, evidently opposite to the real good of the rest of the community, the member for that place ought to be as far as any other from any endeavor to give it effect.

If this doctrine be correct, and by the by, its refutation upon sound principles of political justice is not a very easy matter, what are we to think of the instructions of the legislature of Maryland to their senators *requesting*, *directing*, or *commanding* them (for we know not what terms might have been used on this occasion) to endeavor to prevent the erection of a bridge over the Potomac?

If the *right* to compel an observance of instructions *in any case*, be at least problematical, in what light ought those of the state of Maryland to be viewed when they regard a subject over which it has no sort of controul, either constitutional or according to the maxims of natural justice and sound policy?

This question is as completely without the sphere of the legislative power of Maryland, as if it related to the building of a bridge over the Seine, or the Neckar the Ganges or the Red Sea. Because the constitution has expressly declared, that congress shall have the entire and exclusive jurisdiction and government, of the District of Columbia.

But admit that they possessed the power; such an exercise of it would be extremely unjust and impolitic. Why is this bridge not to be erected? Because forsooth, in its effects, or in its consequences, it is *possible*, that some how or other, it may prove inconsistent with the interests of the inhabitants of George Town.

It has always been understood as an uncontested, nay, as a self evident proposition in political science, that every country, and every portion of territory in any country, by the immutable principles of universal justice does possess, the right to improve and increase, by all fair means the advantages with which the God of nature may have favored them. That they have a right to increase by artifical means, all the benefits which they may derive from their natural situation. It has also been universally understood, and admitted that individual and local interest must be subservient to the general good. But the legislature of Maryland, have reversed this political axiom; and according to their instructions, the convenience, advantage and interests *not only* of Alexandria, but of the citizens of the United States at large must be sacrificed, because the establishment may not be altogether consistent with the local views and individual interests of George Town. For no one can seriously contend for a moment, that the facilitating the communication between different and distant sections of the United States, without the expenditure on their part of one cent, is not an object much to be desired, and be extremely conducive to the public advantage.

If the town of Alexandria were destitute of a law regulating the inspection of flour, and should apply for an act of congress to that effect; the legislature of Maryland might, consistently with the principles of their instructions say that such application ought to be refused. Because it would create at Alexandria a considerable market for the purchase and exportation of flour thereby in its consequences injuring Georetown, and *possibly* their favorite city of Baltimore; for if the flour was not purchased by the Alexandria merchant, it would be carried to the market of one or the other of these two places —And so on throughout the whole routine of advantages possessed by Alexandria; they must not be attended to, because the commercial prosperity of that place, would operate *indirectly* upon the commerce of the other two.

Beautiful and admirable system of commercial policy! And is this really the system held out to the enlightened view of the good people of this country?——It certainly is. And it is certainly entitled to *very great consideration and respect*; to the *unqualified execration* of every liberal and well informed citizen of the country.

ARISTIDES.

Alexandria, Jan. 7, 1807.

COMMUNICATION.

UNCONTROLED POWER IS DESPOTISM. Indeed we know no existing despotism absolutely free from control; and we scarcely know any thing that does in fact controul it, without making it more tolerable.—The Parliaments, though only courts of law, actually controled the arbitrary power of the BOURBONS. Bonaparte regards no control but that of his army; and as long as he can manage the simplest but most forcible of all the insruments of power, he laughs at metaphysicks, and *Thomas Pain* and *Thomas Jefferson*, and has the blood of all France as much at command, as if it stood on tap in his wine cellar.

Superstition limits the power of the Grand Turk, and immemorial custom, almost every where, interposes its shield, to protect the prostrate and abject children of slavery. Manners are long enforced after laws are violated; and the tyrant's thunder, that is generated by the collision of the clouds, is imprisoned or disarmed by the non electric atmosphere over our heads.

But of all tyrannies, that of a conquering party is the least capable of control. Its vengeance is as little restrained by policy as by pity. It is an earthquake that kindles in the caverns below, and by loosening the foundation whelms a society into irretrievable destruction.

When therefore the fools of the democratic party rejoice that federalism is sinking, their folly is their excuse. But surely such men as Mr. *Randolph* would not wish to plead the blind infatuation of the *Sloans* and the *Smilies*, for the ruin to liberty that he is aiding and assisting to hasten.

If the federalists possess only a little power of checking and controling party despotism, that little is precious. It is the long boat or plank, on which our ship wrecked liberty may float alive for some time, on the tempestuous sea. Suppose it nothing, and the shameless tyranny of *Tiberius* and *Nero*, nay worse, of the Paris committees of murder and pillage, will ensue. When therefore we see men of any sense so eager to annihilate federalism, it is evident they are in a hurry to enjoy power without control, which, we repeat is despotism.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, between Alexandria and Navy Yard, crossing Moore's ferry, a large Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing several valuable papers—two notes, drawn by Robert Young esquire, of three hundred and eighteen dollars each, ninety and one hundred and twenty days; one do. Marsteller and Young, for three hundred and twenty-five, indorsed by James Paton, and my own name on back; Tunis Craven for three hundred dollars; Thomas Dunn for ninety-one dollars and some cents; Wilson Smoot for about twenty dollars; and some other small notes; one twenty dollar bank note on the bank Newbern, and a number of other papers, which can be of no use but to the owner.

O. P. FINLEY.

January 8 d

District of Columbia, county of Alexandria ff.

November Term, 1806.

Thomas Irwin, Complainant, against *Mungo Dykes and Thomas Shreeve, Defendants,* } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, Mungo Dykes, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Mungo Dykes, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant, Mungo Dykes, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, Thomas Shreeve, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Mungo Dykes, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Teste.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 8 law2m

Dr. Ree's Cyclopædia,

VOL. II, PART II,

IS JUST RECEIVED.

Subscribers are requested to send for their copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

R. GRAY.

January 8

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

John Corse, *Complainant,* against Arthur McCann, & John Hodgkin, *Defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Arthur M'Cann, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Arthur McCann is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Arthur McCann, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant John Hodgkin, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Arthur McCann, until the further order or decree of the court—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 8. law2m

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

James Lawrason, *Complainant,* against Isaac M'Pherson, Wm. Douglass, and Joseph Mandeville, jun. trading under the firm of Douglass and Mandeville, *Defendants.* } *In Chancery*

THE defendant Isaac M'Pherson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Isaac M'Pherson, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Isaac M'Pherson, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants Wm. Douglas, and Joseph Mandeville, jun. trading under the firm of Douglass and Mandeville, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by them owing to or the estate and effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Isaac M'Pherson—until the further order or decree of the court:

And that a copy of this order be forthwith published in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

Jan. 8. law2m.

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r,

B. DANDRIDGE, deceased.

September 18, 2m

PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY NEXT,

Will be Sold, at the dwelling of the late Alexander Latimer, deceased, on Queen street, all the personal estate of the deceased, consisting of a variety of

Groceries, Household Furniture, a saddle Horse, &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

January 5 2w3t

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of RICHARD CONWAY, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or bef[illegible]

ous terms would be given, and a sum of money advanced if necessary to enable him to prosecute his business to advantage. Apply to Bernard Hooe, Esq. near the premises, in Prince William county, or to the subscriber,

J. H. Hooe.

December 30. eo2waoawtf

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration *debonis non*, on the estate of William Henry Washington, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 17th day of December, 1806.

John Luke, *Adm'r.*
DE BONIS NON.

December 17—18 2aw4w

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms.

mischief to a better track through open fields, which is less surprising in thoughtless slaves than the free inhabitants, who may expect hereafter to be treated as the law points out in such cases. They are further noticed to be aware of such conduct after night, when proof can be seldom ascertained—we have therefore prepared armed men with fierce dogs to worry and cripple all such unseasonable intruders, more especially when detected on the hedge rows. Licence will be granted to enter the premises near the bridge over the row, where steps will be erected for the protection of the thorns; this is not to be considered as a thoroughfare, but only for the use and convenience of those with actual business at the mills. We are well satisfied by late experience of the necessity to adopt these rigorous methods, otherwise abandon the hedges, at a certain loss of the expence and trouble already expended. The premises must not be entered only at the place pointed out, on any pretence whatever.

J. Stump & D. Ricketts.

Cameron Mills, 30th Dec. 2aw1m

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Wilson, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment—Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

Sarah Wilson, *Admr'x.*
Aaron Wilson, }
Benjamin Brown, } *Admr's.*

December 17—18 2aw4w

Robert Gray,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A large supply of SLATES, of an excellent quality,

For sale by the dozen or single.

November 6.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of *Benjamin Shreve*, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT *Valuable Property* at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler, } *Ex'rs.*
John Janney,

November 28. 2aw

LAND TO RENT.

I WILL *LEASE* for a term of years, two Tenements, part of the tract on which I live, each containing about 240 acres, cleared and enclosed, for cash rents, or to men of good characters and possessing a sufficient number of hands to cultivate the land, for a share of the crops. Immediate possession may be had of part of each tenement, with liberty to get wood from the other lands of the subscriber for all necessary purposes.

I will also rent for one or more years,

The Fishery at the Mouth of Douge Creek.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount-Vernon, Dec. 23.—26 2aw

VALUABLE LANDS,

To be Sold very Cheap.

I WISH to sell my Mill Tract of Land, situate on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about six miles from the town of Alexandria; containing about eleven hundred acres. On this tract are two plantations besides the mill farm—on the latter there is a very good mill, in which are one pair of burr, and one pair of cullen stones, with elevators, &c. complete for merchant work—a distillery convenient to the mill, with four stills and every necessary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it to accommodate 20 stalls, with every other out house requisite on a farm—a very good garden, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the choicest fruits this country can afford. There is about 300 or 400 acres of the tract cleared, the remainder in woods and a great part of it heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of meadow, and nearly 300 acres more may be made on the bottoms adjoining the two runs.

ALSO,

One other tract of one hundred acres, about two miles from Alexandria, part of the Cliesh Tract, and adjoining the lands of Messieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Patton, and John Richter, the Mount-Vernon road running through it. This tract is mostly in woods, and conveniently situated for country seats. If these lands should be sold at private sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in payment, if more convenient to the purchasers, stock of any of the banks from Richmond to New-York, or any kind of stock of the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that day, be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder—and on the following day the Cliesh Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill Tract will be divided into three or four farms and sold subject to a lease of four and an half years from the first day of July last. The Cleish Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres each. If sold at public auction the terms will be made known on the days of sale.

William Hepburn.

December 4. eo3w law till 1st May

To be Rented,

THE two story FRAME HOUSE, on King-street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Bacon's store—Also the HOUSES on Jones's Point, formerly occupied by Mr. William Patterson, with six or seven acres of land adjoining, for one or more years, as may be agreed on—Also one or more acres of the marsh, and the upland adjoining next to Col. Hooe's fence.—Any person or persons disposed to build may have a lot or lots 20 feet by 100 feet, for ten years, at one shilling a foot ground rent; and at the end of the term of ten years, he or they, his or their heirs & assigns, shall be entitled to a renewal of the lease for ten years longer, on paying such ground-rent as the lot or lots shall be worth in the opinion of three impartial men, and shall be entitled forever to a renewal of the lease at the expiration of each term of ten years on the same conditions; or they may have lots on a moderate ground rent forever. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker* for the houses, and to the subscriber for the lots.

Stephen Cooke.

Leesburg, Nov. 24. 2aw3w&eoawtf

The Subscriber,

At his Flour and Grocery Store,

Offers for Sale on low terms for cash, or to punctual customers on the usual credit,

10 hhds. Sugar, of various qualities
30 bbls. do. do.
2000 lbs. best Guadaloupe Green Coffee
5000 do. do. St. Domingo do.
20 bbls. nice gross Herrings, lately inspected
20 do. New-England Rum
1500 lbs. first choice Rhode-Island Cheese
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Imperial Teas

Chocolate, Loaf Sugar, Molasses, Segars first chop, nests of Ware, Wrapping-paper, &c. &c.

ALSO,

1500 bushels Salt consisting of Liverpool blown, St. Ubes ground Alum, Turks-Island and Rock Alum,

And a quantity of sacks of Salt.

A. LINDO.

☞ Flour received on Storage.

The Subscriber would Rent

THE HOUSE he now lives in, near to the Diagonal Pump, to a genteel family, at a moderate rate, till the 1st of May next. law3w

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria

THAT an election will be held at the court-house, in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year.

Gurden Chapin, *Cashier.*

December 16—17 eo3w

☞ Mr. Davis, Printer, Richmond; Mr. Green, Fredericksburg; and Mr. Bowen, of Winchester, are requested to insert the above advertisement, as directed, in their respective papers.

SALT.

4000 bushels coarse Turks Island SALT, just received and for sale by

John Tucker.

Also, on Hand,

First quality brown Sugar, in hogsheads and barrels; Coffee in bags—and Groceries as usual.

December 30. 2aw3w

Gun and Pistol Manufactory,

Lower end of King street, near the water.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he hast just received from London, via Baltimore, an handsome assortment of GUNS and PISTOLS, which he will sell low for cash—

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Single and double barreled Bird and Squirrel Guns.
Holster and Pocket Pistols.
Boys' Guns, Bullet Moulds, &c.

ROBERT NASH.

N. B. Guns and Pistols stocked and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country executed with dispatch.

As there are a number of Guns &c. left to be repaired, which have been on hand for a long space of time, the owners are particularly requested to pay charges and take them away.

December 15 eo

The Subscriber has received

The following ARTICLES,

Which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cogniac brandy
10 hogsheads well flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum
20 barrels New-England Rum.

AND ON HAND,

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and First quality Souchong } TEAS of the latest importations
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Teneriffe
Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottles Port, *very old WINES.*
A few cases claret, superior quality
Coniac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin
NewEngland rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, allum, madder, coppers, & red brimstone
English gun-powder
Demijohns

James Sanderson.

September 17.

PRINTED DAILY BY
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